FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

HOUSE and LOT for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Fourth Street lately belonging to Elizabeth Morgan. If not disposed of at private sale before the second Thursday in August next, it will be offered at Auction at the Market House on that day. For further information inquire of

GURDON DEMING.
Attorney for the Heirs.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1840. 4-4w

Just received and for sale,

10 CASKS OF ROMAN CEMENT,
10 do best Calcined Plaster of Paris,
50 barrels Lime,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
10,000 Laths,
800 lbs. Lathing Nails,
60,000 Brick,
All of which I would sell low for Cash.

N. B. I am as a Bricklayer and Plasterer ready to do any Jobs in my line, and would be glad to serve any who may call on me.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
3 *doors South of the Market House.*
Fayetteville, June 30, 1840. 4-4w

Piano Fortes.

NOW OPENING and for sale at the *Female Seminary*—

1 extra grand action PIANO FORTE, elegant crotch Mahogany, Gothic architecture, with every modern improvement; manufactured by Wake & Glenn, $470
1 ditto Rosewood, 6¼ Octaves, by Wake & Glenn, $385
1 ditto Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, $340
1 ditto by Geib & Walker, $350
1 ditto common action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, $260

These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully by the best masters in New York, and will be sold at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper to suit the times.

Also, several Piano Fortes, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
June 12, 1840. 2-tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

THIS Seminary will close its present Academic year on the 16th of July, and resume the exercises on the 15th of October next. It has been in operation on its present plan for three years, and the average number of Pupils has been about 70. As the state of a school is pretty fairly indicated by its numbers and studies, the classes for the present year are subjoined.

Whole number of Pupils,	80
English Grammar,	20
Rhetoric,	8
Arithmetic,	62
Geography,	66
Natural Philosophy,	8
Intellectual Philosophy,	5
Astronomy,	28
Chemistry,	6
Algebra,	8
Geometry,	4
Botany,	19
Latin,	21
French,	15
Instrumental Music,	40

June 15, 1840. 2-tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order, 50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 25, 1840. 82tf

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 5, 1840. 96-2m

University of Maryland.

THE LECTURES of the Faculty of Physic, of the University of Maryland, will commence the ensuing term on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, and will continue until the FIRST DAY OF MARCH following.

Professor N. Potter, Theory & Practice of Medicine.
" R. W. Hall, Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
" S. G. Baker, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
" W. E. A. Aikin, Chemistry & Pharmacy.
" W. N. Baker, Anatomy and Physiology.
" N. R. Smith, Lecturer on Surgery.

By the arrangements for the next session, Dr. Smith will give a full and complete course on Surgery before the usual period for his departure for Lexington, and after his departure an additional course in Surgery will be given by the Professor of Anatomy. The Faculty are satisfied that Medical Students will fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived from a SIX MONTHS' Course of Lectures—while for the few who cannot conveniently spend six months in town, an attendance during four months, as in other institutions, will meet the demands of the Charter.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, *Dean.*
May 29, 1840. 1-5w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

Mary McLean, *vs.* Margaret McLauchlin and others, heirs and heiresses of John McLean, dec'd.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

THE Petitioner states, that her husband, John McLean, died intestate, seized and possessed of two hundred and fifty-four acres of Land, contiguous to Duncan Smith and others: That six of the heirs, viz: Neill McLean and wife Catharine, Charles McLean, Daniel McLean, James McLean, William P. McLean and John H. McLean: (The last two children of Allen, who was a son of Intestate,) live beyond the limits of the State:

Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for five weeks successively, directing the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, to make their defence, or that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th Year.

SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
June 13, 1840. 2-5w

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

Received per Cotton Plant and for sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
75 bales Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 6, 1840. 1tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 15, 1840. 2tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

Important to Architects.

BUILDERS who are ready to enter on a Job of some magnitude, will find it their interest to attend at Centre Church, in Robeson county, on the second Saturday in July next.

The Trustees of a Female Academy about to be established at that place, will offer to the lowest bidder, on that day, the erection of several houses. The main edifice will be constructed of wood, two stories high, 50 feet by 35, having a passage on each floor from end to end. The building will be subdivided into eleven apartments, the largest of which will be thirty-five feet by twenty. A Kitchen, Dining Hall, &c., of one story, will also be put up to the lowest bidder. These houses will have five or six stack chimneys, and be supported on pillars. The masonry in all will constitute a contract separate from the other work.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
June 5, 1840. 1-tim

POETRY.

THE KIND OLD FRIENDLY FEELINGS!

The kind old friendly feelings!—
We have their spirit yet.
Though years and years have pass'd, old friend,
Since thou and I last met!
And something of gray Time's advance
Seems in thy fading eye;
Yet 'tis the same good honest glance
I loved in times gone by;—
Ere the kind old friendly feelings
Had ever brought one sigh!

The warm old friendly feelings!—
Ah, who need yet be told
No other links can bind the heart
Like those loved links of old!
Thy hand I joy'd in youth to clasp,
The touch of age may show;
Yet 'tis the same true hearty grasp
I loved so long ago!
Ere the last old friendly feelings
Had taught one tear to flow!

The kind old friendly feelings!—
Oh, seem they e'er less dear,
Because some recollections
May meet us with a tear!—
Though hopes we shared,—the early beams
Ambition showed our way,—
Have fled, dear friend, like morning dreams
Before Truth's searching ray;—
Still we've kept the kind old feelings
That blessed our youthful day!

C. SWAIN.

Beautiful Moral.—The editor of the United States Gazette makes the following comment upon a notice of the death of the mother of a brother editor, after a life of usefulness and piety:

"It is thus that we learn to estimate life, by seeing that those who made it lovely and desirable have no abiding place with us.—We look upwards, and those who sustain us from childhood do not stay to assist our efforts, or enjoy our triumphs. The bosom on which we lean in equal affection is chilled, the head upon which we lay our hand to bless the rising spirit is laid low, and we remain, taught by all these things—if grief will allow us to understand the lessons which affection should impart—that we should so appreciate these earthly blessings, and so direct these earthly affections, that the disappointment at their withdrawal and blighting will be lessened in the consciousness that, in the great storehouse of these collected souls, all plants are perennial, and the breath of the destroyer will not there chill the petals of the flower, nor the hand of death rudely break the stems."

Longevity.—Edwin Gorham, Esq., of Tranter's Creek District, owns a negro man named Boston, whose age is 107 years. He was in the Army in the Revolution as a servant to Major McClure, and relates a number of interesting anecdotes respecting those times. Boston has good eyesight, is active for a man of his extreme age, can walk a mile without fatigue, is fond of fishing, and amuses himself in various ways.

Washington Whig.

Consistency.—Our sentimental neighbor of the Tribune abuses hard cider and praises "mint juleps and brandy cobblers." It would appear from this that his objection to hard cider is, that it is not strong enough.

Chicago American.

CHARGE AGAINST GEN. HARRISON FOR VOTING TO SELL WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.

SPEECH OF MR. MASON, OF OHIO,

On the General Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 24, 1840.

Mr. Chairman: In the discussion of the bill now under consideration, I wish to call the attention of the committee to that clause of the first section which relates to the charge "*That General Harrison voted to sell white men for debt.*"

And, sir, if you should not, after examination, find the charge specifically provided for in the bill, you may see it, with all its variations, in the printed speeches of several gentlemen who have preceded me in the debate. It is, however, with a feeling akin to that of humiliation, that I find myself engaged in defending a distinguished statesman and virtuous citizen against an oft-refuted and most wanton calumny. Nor would I have consented to notice it, but for the persevering industry with which the enemies of that individual continue to urge the charge in certain quarters of the Union, and especially in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

In the manufacture of this story, its authors evidently desired to combine truth and falsehood in such proportions as to secure for it some degree of currency, without, at the same time, subjecting themselves to the charge of wilful misrepresentation. And it must be admitted that their effort has not proved entirely unsuccessful. But the inventors and propagators of the fraud cannot escape the condemnation that awaits the guilty. This charge had its origin in a vote that General Harrison gave, as a member of the Senate of Ohio, in January, 1821. The journal of that session is now before me. But, before proceeding further, allow me to say that this charge was fabricated and thrown into circulation in 1836, when Gen. Harrison was first a candidate for the Presidency. It emanated from the friends of Mr. Van Buren in that State, and from men, too, who had doubtless searched the journal with patient diligence, in the patriotic hope that its dusty pages might furnish them with materials for accusation against one of the purest men of the age. And what did they find to reward their industry? *They did not find what they said they did—a vote authorizing the sale of white men for debt;* but they found a vote that was susceptible of misrepresentation, and, therefore, well suited to their purpose. Now, sir, what opinion did these accusers of General Harrison entertain in regard to his vote, as found recorded on the journal? Did they honestly believe it was justified by the circumstances under which it was given? Did they believe that it was indefensible, and that it would render him justly obnoxious to censure? If such had been their real conviction, then why, with the journal before them, did they bring a *false* charge? Why, if they believed the vote was incontestably wrong in principle, or mischievous in policy, did they not go before the Public with a *true statement of the case*, and *rely on these objections?* Think you they would have resorted to garbling and falsification, if they had believed that a *true statement could have been made as useful to their cause as a falsehood?* This supposition would make them sin without temptation, and practise wickedness without any motive. Few men can be found, I imagine, depraved enough to utter a deliberate falsehood in a case where the truth would answer their purpose just as well, or even better. From all which, I am brought to this practical conclusion, namely, that people residing out of the State of Ohio may well believe that there is nothing very objectionable in the vote of General Harrison, which his opponents in the State have admitted, by their resorting to acts of misrepresentation, that they could not successfully assail with the weapons of truth.

In regard to the estimation in which this charge is held by the People of Ohio, consisting of men of all parties, and especially by those who have been most notorious for their zeal in propagating it, I shall have something to say hereafter.

Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the vote of General Harrison, and the circumstances under which it was given. The attention of the Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820–'21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the People, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment unexampled in the history of that State. With a currency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of the State crippled, and a Treasury exhausted, the People loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; they demanded retrenchment and reform in the expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, with a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that had become an annual charge on the Treasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the State. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expenditures, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled "*An act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named,*" and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several new provisions were introduced into this bill. By it, certain offences which had before been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, were made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jails. Jurisdiction of assaults and batteries in certain specified cases was conferred on justices of the peace, with power to impose a fine if the accused should plead guilty; and persons committing assaults and batteries were authorized to do, what was an offer at common law, namely, to "agree, compromise, or settle with the party injured;" and then all further proceedings were to cease. Also, grand juries were prohibited from finding an indictment for an assault and battery, "unless the party accused had been duly recognised to appear in court and answer such prosecution." And, in restraint of frivolous or vexatious prosecutions for offences below the grade of felony, "the name of the prosecutor" was required to be endorsed on the bill of indictment, and he was made "liable for the costs" in case the accused should be acquitted, "unless the court should be of opinion that there was reasonable ground for instituting the prosecution."

In addition to these various provisions, having the same object in view, the bill from the House contained several sections intended to render more effectual the means provided by existing laws for the collection of fines and the costs of conviction, and to relieve the counties from the onerous charge of supporting the offenders in prison, by affording them an opportunity, if they desired it, but, if not, by compelling them to labor, like the rest of the community, for their own maintenance. The 16th and 17th sections of the bill, as it passed the Senate, are as follows:

"Sec. 16. That every person adjudged or sentenced to pay a fine for any offence specified in this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may discharge such fine by labor on the highways of the township in which he resides; and every court or justice, upon pronouncing judgment for the payment of a fine, shall specify, and make an order setting out within what period of time, and at what rate of daily wages, the fine may be thus discharged, and upon what road or roads the labor shall be performed, and execution may be staid, upon security or otherwise, to give time for the performance of such labor. The certificate of the supervisor of the proper district shall be evidence that the whole or any part of the labor has been performed; and, if the whole labor is not performed within the time prescribed, the party shall nevertheless have credit for the amount of labor actually performed; and if such labor shall not be performed within the time limited, it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue an execution (without a precipe filed) for the fine and costs.

"Sec. 17. That all persons convicted of any offences specified in this act, or in the act to which this is supplementary, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, during such imprisonment, be put at hard labor, in such manner as any two judges of the court of common pleas may direct, and, for the performance of such labor, may be taken from the jail, and so secured as to prevent an escape, and the produce of such labor shall be paid into the county treasury."

Section 19 contained the proposition which has acquired so much unmerited notoriety in the party conflicts of the day, and concerning which there has been so much malignant misrepresentation. Here it is, in all its *terrifying* and *stupendous* proportions, as I find it recorded on the Journal that I hold in my hand. Listen while I read from that Journal a short extract:

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill, as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That, when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county, to sell such person as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and, upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: *Provided*, That the court, in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative:—Yeas 20, nays 12. And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were—

"Messrs. Beasly, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Matthews, McLaughlin, McMillan, Necomb, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf—20.

"Those who voted in the negative were—

"Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, HARRISON, McLean, Ozwalt, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Speaker—12."

"Sir, I have seen the words "master and servant," as employed in this section, dressed out in staring capitals and placed in the foreground of the picture, that they might attract all eyes by having assigned to them a sort of guilty prominency. And what was the object of so shallow a device? It was doubtless to create an impression that this provision was intended to reduce white men to the condition of negro slaves; notwithstanding the section itself carries on its face an express declaration that their condition was to be that of hundreds, not to say thousands, of other white persons in the State, who had been or might be put to service according to the provisions of existing law.

Who does not know that the relation of "master and servant," as proposed to be established by this section, is a relation as ancient and as well regulated as that of any other recognised in civil society? To go no further back, it was known to and regulated by the common law; and it has been sanctioned and guarded with anxious care by the legislation of every State in the Union, and by none with more parental solicitude for the rights of the servant than in the State of Ohio.

It will be observed that the section in question provides that "for injuries done by either [master or servant] remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice."

What that remedy was may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to consult Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, pp. 535–'6, in the Library of Congress, where they will find "An act concerning apprentices and servants," passed January 27, 1800, which continued in force till repealed by another act on the same subject, in 1824.

Authority was given, by the first section of this act, to "overseers of the poor," by and with the consent of a justice of the peace, and, also, to "parents and guardians," to put out any *child* as an *apprentice* or *servant*." And as the second section provides a remedy for the apprentice or servant in case of ill treatment, and as it is the same remedy that a convict sold out by the sheriff would be entitled to have against the purchaser of his services for any abuse, I beg leave to read it as follows:

"Sec. 2. That if any *master* or *mistress* shall be guilty of any *misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty, or other ill treatment*, so that the said apprentice or *servant* shall have *just cause to complain;* or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behaviour, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her *master or mistress*, then the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, having *just cause of complaint*, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by *either*, issue his warrant or summons, for bringing the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, before him, and take *such order or direction* between the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant, as the equity* and *justice of the case shall require.*"

A reference to the act just quoted seemed to be necessary to prove two things very intimately connected with the charge against General Harrison. First, that the terms "master and servant," which have been made to figure alternately in italics and large capitals, by way of intimation that they concealed some mysterious or dangerous design, are at last very innocent words, and quite familiar to the statutes of my State, from the earliest period of its legislation down to the present time. And secondly, that prisoners who might be sold by the sheriff were amply secured against ill treatment by the humane provisions of that act.

But, sir, this is not all; there was another provision in the 19th section of the bill, by which the benefits secured to *insolvent* prisoners by the 37th section of the original act were expressly reserved.

In the "act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified," passed February 11, 1815, [See Chase's Statutes, 2d vol. pages 893–4–5–6–7,] you will find the 37th section here referred to, and which is as follows:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailer of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, That the commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment, for the amount of such fines and costs."

It will be observed by the *curious student* of our penal code, that the punishment prescribed for the various offences defined in the original and supplementary acts, such as theft, burglary, bribery, malicious mischief, riots, assaults, batteries, attempts to corrupt jurors, &c. was fine and imprisonment in the county jail, and that the remedy for enforcing payment of the fines imposed was by process of "execution" against the body, goods, chattels, lands, and tenements of such offender, for the amount of such fine, and the costs of prosecution, which might either be levied on the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or body of the offender."

It appears, therefore, that any person convicted and fined for any one of the offences specified in the original or supplementary act could, under the 37th section of the former, procure his discharge from imprisonment by application to the board of county commissioners—a permanent body, consisting of three members elected by the people of the county, and satisfying them that he was *unable* "to pay such fine and costs." From this review of the laws existing at the time the supplementary bill for the punishment of minor offences was before the Senate of Ohio, it plainly and incontestably results that the operation of the 19th section, had it been adopted, must have been limited to a very small class of offenders, and those of the most vicious and hardened kind. For it could not have operated on any one of the following classes:

1. Those who had sufficient means to discharge the fine and costs of prosecution; for, as to such, they would of course relieve themselves at once, by making payment.

2. Those who were poor and destitute; for they could procure their discharge from prison by making it appear, to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, that they were *unable to pay*, according to the 37th section.

3. Nor could it extend to those who might be willing to pay the fine by labor on the highways, according to the provisions of the 16th section, already quoted.

4. Nor to those whom the court might sentence to "hard labor," under the provisions of the 17th section, before referred to.

5. And lastly, it could by no possibility reach the case of an *honest* man.

Then on whom would it operate, you will ask? Sir, I will tell you on whom it would operate; it would take effect, as it was intended it should, on that class of sturdy offenders who, by a *fraudulent sale or concealment* of their property, had placed it beyond the reach of execution, thereby adding to their original offence the perpetration of a fraud. Persons of this description having property, but refusing to surrender it up, or apply it in payment of their fines, could not, and ought not to be relieved as persons *unable* to pay. No one can fail to see that the 37th section is comprehensive enough in its remedial provisions to embrace the case of every offender who does not by his own fraudulent act deprive himself of its proffered benefits.

To those only, then, who preferred fraud and evasion to probity and fair dealing the application of their property to the discharge of a fine imposed for a criminal offence, could the 19th section of the bill have been applied.

But it is said that assaults and batteries, though breaches of the law, do not, as most other offences, imply any moral turpitude in those who commit them; and yet they are not exempted from the operation of that section. True, they are not. But, in regard to offences of that kind, I have already shown that they might be disposed of under the provisions of the bill that contained the section objected to, in two different ways: 1st. By a plea of guilty before a justice of the peace; 2dly. By amicable agreement and compromise between the parties. Then, if these methods of adjustment failed, a prosecution by indictment was discouraged by the provisions that required the prosecutor to endorse the indictment for costs, and the party accused to be recognised to appear before the court.

Under these various regulations, obviously intended, as indeed their effect was, to discourage prosecutions for assault and battery, but few cases, and those only of an aggravated kind, which the parties could not arrange before a magistrate or settle between themselves, were ever likely to be carried into court.

Suppose, however, a person imprisoned on account of a fine for assault and battery—an event that could never occur under the legal enactments to which I have referred without a more than ordinary degree of delinquency—he could, nevertheless, procure his enlargement by any of the means before indicated. And if he did not avail himself of them, but chose rather to be disposed of under the 19th section, it would clearly be his own fault.

In conclusion of my remarks on this branch of the case, I would ask gentlemen to compare the 19th with the 17th section, with a view to adjust their relative claims upon our approbation. If I am not greatly deceived, the latter section confers a power far more likely to prove dangerous and oppressive in its exercise than the former, and yet it passed by a silent vote, and without opposition from any one.

Finally, what is the offence of Gen. Harrison in the premises? Why, sir, in 1821, the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio passed a certain bill, by a vote of two to one, and sent it to the Senate, where a motion was made to strike out a particular section, and Gen. Harrison, with other intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, voted against the motion. And this, if you will believe me, is his offence! A vote given nearly twenty years ago against rejecting a proposition that had received the deliberate sanction of an immense majority of the immediate representatives of the People, and on a question concerning which different opinions were and might be very innocently entertained, is now brought forward as a matter of grave accusation, and one that ought to arouse the whole American People with apprehensions for the safety of their liberties. On the contrary, I shall be greatly mistaken if they do not, with me, regard the whole affair as utterly paltry and insignificant. Although no discussion was required to vindicate the vote Gen. Harrison gave, yet some explanation seemed to be necessary to correct the wanton misrepresentations propagated in regard to it; and that correction, it is believed, has been effectually applied by a plain statement, showing what that vote was, and the circumstances under which it was given.

I said, in an early part of my remarks, that I intended to say a few words in regard to the estimation in which this charge was held by the people of Ohio. How they have hitherto considered it will appear from a few historical facts. The Hon. Thomas Morris, late Senator of the United States, and who was elected by the Van Buren party in the Legislature of that State, is the author of the famous 19th section; and I presume he has no cause to be ashamed of the paternity. He was a member at the time, of the popular branch in which the bill originated, and, for the support he gave this section, neither he nor any one of the majority with whom he acted was ever called in question. On the contrary, many of that number have since been honored, in various ways, with the confidence and approbation of the people.

Among those who voted with General Harrison in the Senate, against the motion to strike out the section, was Eli Baldwin, whose name you will find in the journal I have read. When General Harrison was a candidate, in 1836, for the Presidency, this same Mr. Baldwin was the candidate of the Van Buren party in that State for the office of Governor. During the canvass, which was a very animated one, the charge was made by the Van Buren party that General Harrison had *voted to sell white men for debt*. But, when it was discovered that Mr. Baldwin had given the same vote, the federal leaders changed their tactics, or, rather, the scene for displaying them; and they caused the charge, with all its known falsehood, to be put in travelling condition and sent off to Maryland, in the hope that it might receive there, from the hands of strangers, a more hospitable reception than it had met with at home, where it was better known.

Notwithstanding his vote, Mr. Baldwin received the zealous and undivided support of the federal locofoco party in Ohio; and, by that support, we are furnished with a test of their sincerity in making the charge

they now use against General Harrison. Did they believe in the truth of that charge when they rushed to the polls to elect Mr. Baldwin to the first office in the State?

[Here Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, rose and said that he would give it as his deliberate opinion and belief that Mr. Baldwin lost his election on account of the vote he gave in the Senate of Ohio in 1821.]

Mr. Mason resumed and said: My colleage will find it a much easier task to declare what his opinion is than to reconcile that opinion with the facts of the case. It is true Mr. Baldwin was defeated by, I believe, about 6,000 votes, (I speak from recollection. without pretending to be precisely accurate;) but why was he defeated? Because (says my colleague in an under tone) the democrats would not go to the polls and vote. Precisely so! And Mr. Van Buren will be defeated next November for the same satisfactory reason. But, then, why would they not go to the polls and vote for Mr. Baldwin? Not, certainly, because he had given what my colleague, in a late speech against General Harrison, chose to denounce as a very obnoxious vote. They were influenced by no such objection: for, within the space of three weeks after the defeat of Mr. Baldwin, the real democracy of my State not only went to the polls, but they did more, they gave General Harrison, notwithstanding the pretended sin of that vote was on him, fresh in their recollection, a majority over Mr. Van Buren of about 9,000 votes.

Now, sir, as my colleague took the field and employed all his energies to secure the election of Mr. Baldwin, we know what his opinion *then* was respecting the very same charge he is willing *now* to use against General Harrison. We know that he then treated it as false and frivolous; for it formed with him no objection against the claims of Mr. Baldwin to his confidence and support. And we further know that nothing has since occurred to render the charge less false and frivolous than it was at that time.

My colleague, (Mr. Duncan,) when making his speech the other day, read an extract from the journal of the Senate of Ohio, which set forth the 19th section of the bill, and the proceedings of that body in relation to it. At the same time, he sent to the Clerk's table a paper which he said contained the "remarks" of General Lucas, delivered "*at the time the measure was under discussion;*" and, that the true character of the proposition then "under discussion" might be forever fixed in the minds of the present and all coming generations, he desired that these remarks might be read; and, to give greater force to the remarks of General Lucas, my colleague pronounced an extravagant eulogy on his character and public services. With these praises, whether well or ill-deserved, I have nothing to do. The whole speech attributed to General Lucas furnishes internal evidence that it was not made "at the time the measure was under discussion," but is the production of a later period, and the effusion of a heart cankered with the accumulated venom of years; and the last paragraph, unluckily for the author, is perfectly conclusive on this point. It is in these words: "The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative: Yeas 20, nays 12. So this obnoxious provision, *voted for and defended by* William H. Harrison, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio."

General Lucas, I incline to think, would have been less bitter in his denunciations had he not forgotten, at the late period when he wrote this speech, that he had himself "voted for" the 17th section, which in its operation on "one of the patriots of the Revolution," who might have been "provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his Government," is far more rigorous and degrading than the section against which he has directed the thunder of his reprobation. Before he ventures on writing another philippic against Gen. Harrison, I would call his attention to that section, and ask him why he allowed it to pass, and to "disgrace the statute book of Ohio?" But, sir, as it is a thing unknown in parliamentary proceedings to debate a proposition after it has been decided, and rather difficult to announce, pending the discussion, the precise result of the vote, and to designate the name of a particular individual as having voted in the negative before the question was decided, I should be glad if my honorable colleague would inform me how Gen. Lucas was enabled, *during a debate on a pending motion*, to say that "the question *was then taken*;" that it *was* "*carried in the affirmative*—yeas 20, nays 12;" and to declare, exultingly, that, in consequence of this vote, the "obnoxious proposition, *voted for* and defended by William H. Harrison, does not *now* disgrace the statute book of Ohio!" Such a speech, delivered "*at the time the measure was under discussion*," must have sounded strangely in the ears of his brother Senators!

Again, sir, is it not a little remarkable that the "now Governor of the Territory of Iowa" should *then* have selected the name of Gen. Harrison from the twelve Senators who all voted the same way, and made it the special object of a rude and malignant assault? And think you he would have committed this outrage in his presence? Where was the motive at that day for singling out Gen. Harrison, and holding him up to the odium of the country, without one remark on the conduct of those who voted with him? No motive then existed, and no such speech was made.

My colleague has been deceived. This pretended speech, like the charge it is brought to support, has been trumped up to serve the party purposes of a day, and then to be consigned to oblivion forever.

I have now done with this stale calumny; and nothing remains for me to do but to deliver it over to the indignant scorn and contempt of an honest and generous people.

PRENTICEANA.

I heard **Mr. Stanly** offer **Dr. Duncan** every possible insult upon the floor of the House, but nothing could induce the latter to open his mouth.—*Vt. Statesman.*

If Stanly had thrown a bottle of whiskey at the Doctor's head, he would have opened his mouth quick enough.

Louisville Journal.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The reckless partisans of Mr. Van Buren are endeavoring to fix on Gen. Harrison the charge of having voted "*to sell poor white men for debt.*" We unhesitatingly pronounce it an INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD, and shall endeavour to explain the meaning and object of the laws, to which he gave his support, and on which are founded this shameless calumny. The first was a law signed by Gen. Harrison when Governor of Indiana in 1807; the other a bill introduced into the Ohio Legislature in the year 1821, under neither of which was it intended to sell or hire POOR MEN FOR DEBT, but CRIMINALS, FELONS, OR THIEVES, for the "fines and costs" incurred, as a penalty for THEIR TURPITUDE! Nor could *such* persons be sold or hired under either of said laws, except under peculiar circumstances. The Indiana law left it *discretionary with the Court*, and they were not expected to execute it except in those cases where the convict had become hardened in crime and the facts of his case required its most rigid enforcement. But whence this sympathy for crime which the leaders of the Van Buren Party exhibit? Is there an honest poor man in the Country who *is willing* TO BE TAXED to support CRIMINALS —men WHO PILFER and DO VIOLENCE? Is it *just* that the peaceable and honest portion of the People should be compelled to take the bread out of the mouths of their children to feed the lazy, worthless, base culprits who crowd our county prisons, running the community to enormous expense? MUST INDUSTRY AND HONESTY LABOUR TO SUPPORT CRIME? Must the hard working poor men of the Country, who obey the laws, be required to sell their little possessions to pay taxes to feed vice? No! It would be UNJUST. Let those work for themselves who commit crime!

The Ohio law, only a part of which the revilers of Gen. Harrison have ever published, has been grossly misrepresented. It was introduced under the following exigencies, the existence of which the most violent partisans have never denied:

"In the year 1820, Ohio was suffering severely under the pecuniary embarrassment which spread itself through the nation. Thieves and pickpockets appeared to increase, while the pecuniary distress prevailed. If a man stole a less sum than twenty-five dollars or committed any other minor offence, his only punishment was a fine and imprisonment in the county jail. The expense of apprehending, keeping and trying offenders constituted no small item in the public expenditures. But when an idle vagabond had stolen the sheep or picked the pocket of the honest, industrious citizen, and was convicted of it, he was generally found destitute of property and unable to pay the costs of his conviction; or, if he had property, he usually found means to secrete it from the officers of justice. The consequence was, that the expense was paid for out of the county funds. Thus the honest and industrious citizen, after losing his property by a vagabond thief, was compelled to contribute of his money to pay the expense of convicting the offender. This was considered a hardship, and a law was introduced providing that such offender should pay the expenses arising from his own turpitude, by laboring for such person as would pay the highest price for his work."

But still there was incorporated into the Bill, a provision by which one who was *honestly insolvent*, and unable to pay the fine and costs, could have been discharged. We call attention to the *proviso*, as published by the Van Buren leaders themselves, viz:

"Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such a discharge."

What were the provisions of the 37th section of the Act referred to? We give them entire:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction such person cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailer of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, That the commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods, or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment, for the amount of such fines and costs."

Under this section then, one who was truly and honestly insolvent could be discharged, & none but those who added to their crimes *a fraudulent concealment of their property*, came under the penalty of the law. If they had a sufficiency to pay a *part* of the fine and costs, they could have been discharged from imprisonment under the section for the residue. This 37th section the Van Buren Party have always suppressed in publishing the bill. Why was this, except to deceive?

But, Fellow Citizens, this very bill which is used against Gen. H. passed the House of Representatives of Ohio by a UNANIMOUS VOTE! *Democrats and all voted for it!!*—It was introduced by Mr. Morris, a Van Buren Senator in Congress a short time since. It was supported by Mr. Baldwin, once run as the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio! Again—The defamers of Gen. Harrison seem horrified at the idea that under the Indiana law a *woman could be whipped!* Whence this sudden sympathy? Why have THEY not taken steps to repeal or alter the criminal laws of this State under which the same punishment could be inflicted on a female? *Why did they vote for them?* By our laws a woman can be whipped for *malicious maiming*, (Rev. St. p. 193)—for circulating seditious publications and exciting insurrection (194,) for larceny, for attempting to burn a public building (197,) for altering the mark or mismarking cattle (204,) for VAGRANCY (201,) and many other offences which it is unnecessary to mention. *The whole of the Van Buren Members voted at the last session of the General Assembly for these laws!*—With what face then can THEY object to this part of the Indiana law? But say they, under this law a free Negro could purchase a white woman and whip her—This is UNTRUE! The 9th section of the law regulating crimes and punishments, which they have taken good care not to publish, is as follows, viz:

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Why did they suppress this section? Because they intended to CHEAT the People, —to falsify the record! They have very convenient memories too, to have forgotten that *North Carolina has had on her Statute book for half a century laws in many particulars similar to, or in others more severe, than the Indiana or Ohio law.* The following is a part of a law re-enacted by our Legislature in the year 1791, and published in Iredell's Revisal (page 85.) The first section recognizes the relation of Master and Servant between white persons:

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Christian Servant shall lay violent hands on his or her master or mistress, or overseer, or shall obstinately refuse to obey the lawful commands of any of them, upon proof thereof by one or more evidences before any Justice of the Peace, he or she shall, for every such offence, suffer such corporal punishment as the said Justice shall think fit to adjudge, not exceeding *Twenty-one Lashes.*

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Servants by indenture or otherwise as aforesaid, shall have their complaints received by a Justice of the Peace, who, if he find cause, shall bind the master, mistress or overseer, over, to answer the complaint at the next County Court; and it shall be there determined: And all complaints of any Servant or Servants shall and may, either immediately, or as aforesaid by virtue hereof, be received at any time, upon petition or information in the Court of the County wherein they reside, without the formal process of an action; and also, full power and authority is hereby given to the said Court, at their discretion, (having first summoned the master, mistress, or overseer, to justify themselves, if they think fit,) to adjudge, order and appoint what shall be necessary as to diet, lodging, clothing, or correction: And if any master, mistress, or overseer, shall not thereupon comply with the order of the said Court, the said Court is hereby authorised and empowered, upon a second just complaint, to order such SERVANT OR SERVANTS TO BE IMMEDIATELY SOLD, at public vendue, by the Sheriff, and after the charges are deducted, the remainder of what the said Servant or Servants shall be sold for, to be paid to the owner.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases of penal Laws, whereby persons free are punishable by fine, Servants *shall be punished by Whipping*, at the discretion of any Court, or Justice or Justices before whom such fine or fines are recoverable, not *exceeding thirty-nine Lashes*; unless the Servant so culpable, can and will procure some person or persons to pay the fine.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no free man or trader whatsoever, shall buy, sell, trade, barter, or borrow any commodity whatsoever, with, to, or from any Apprentice or Servant, whether so by indenture or otherwise, or with any Slave within this Government, without the consent of the master, mistress or owner of such Apprentice, Servant or Slave, upon pain of forfeiting treble the value of the commodity or commodities so traded for, bartered or sold; and also, shall pay the sum of six pounds, proclamation money, to the use of the said master, mistress or owner; to be recovered, in the Court of the County where the offence shall be committed, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoine, protection, injunction or wager of Law, shall be allowed or admitted of: And if it shall so happen, that the person so offending shall not be able to pay treble the value of the commodities so traded for, sold or bartered, and the sum of six pounds, such persons shall then be adjudged, by the County Court, TO BE SOLD AS A SERVANT for the same.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any woman Servant shall hereafter be delivered of a child, begotten by her master, such Servant shall, immediately after delivery, be sold, by the churchwardens of the Parish where the offence shall be committed, for one year, after the time of service by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising by such sale, shall be to the use of the Parish: And if any white Servant woman shall during the time of her servitude, be delivered of a child, begotten by any negro, mulatto, or *Indian*, such Servant, over and above the time she is by this Act to serve her master or owner for such offence, shall be sold by the churchwardens of the Parish, for two years, after the time by indenture or otherwise is expired; and the money arising thereby applied to the use of the said Parish; and such mulatto child or children of such Servant, to be bound, by the County Court, until he or she arrive at the age of thirty-one years.

Here then the White servant could be WHIPPED, whether *male* or *female*—he, or she could have been SOLD, and if a free white man traded with one of such servants, though he may have been his brother or son, he, the free White man, was liable to be *fined*, and if unable to pay TO BE SOLD OUT HIMSELF AS A SERVANT! This law was sanctioned by soldiers and statesmen of the Revolution, men who achieved our liberties and could better appreciate their value than we do, yet will any man have the audacity to assert that *they were enemies to the poor! —they were unfriendly to liberty!* No!—none dare say so! And yet if *their* argument be admitted, our Revolutionary fathers will be guilty of a worse offence than that they charge Gen. H. with.

In the year 1787, our Revolutionary forefathers approved also the following law. (See Haywood's Manual 281.) Read and compare it with the Ohio and Indiana laws!

X. §1. All and every person who shall be found guilty of any charge exhibited against him or them, by indictment or presentment, and shall be unwilling and unable to pay the office fees that are or may be consequent thereon, shall be hired out by the Sheriff of the County where such person is or may be convicted, for such time as any person will take him or them to serve for the said fees and charges, the said Sheriff first advertising the time and place of hiring at least ten days previous thereto.

This law was in force till the year 1828, when the Supreme Court decided in the case of the State *vs.* Hood (1 Dev. Reports 506) that it had been *impliedly* repealed by the act of 1797, allowing persons to take the *insolvent oath* for Office fees, &c. It never was expressly repealed by the Legislature. *Under this law a free Negro could hire a white man or woman.*

Again: We refer you to the *Vagrant Law*, first passed in the year 1784 as follows. See R. S. 201.)

41. If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made, to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behaviour, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the county for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to *one* month's imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next court of the county, which may proceed to try said offender, and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said court may proceed to hire the offender for any time not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders to receive thirty nine-lashes on his or their bare back, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence.

By this law, a man or woman can be HIRED out for "COSTS" alone, and if no one should bid him or her off, he or she is to be WHIPPED! Under this law too, a FREE NEGRO can hire a WHITE MAN OR WOMAN! Now pray who voted to restore this law even after it was considered by many obsolete? NO LESS THAN THE WHOLE VAN BUREN MEMBERS OF OUR LEGISLATURE! At the Session of 1836–7, all the acts printed in the Revised Statutes were read three times in each House and passed! At the last Session, a bill passed both branches, *without a dissenting voice*, to give effect to the Revised Statutes as printed. (See Jo. House Com. 537, and Jo. Sen. 143.) This law is published at large in the printed copy thus passed. If any Van Buren man was opposed to it, why did he not move to repeal it? How can HE, after voting for such a law, stand up and accuse Gen. Harrison? Here, then, is a law far more objectionable than those which received the sanction of Gen. H.—standing on the pages of our Statute book—re-enacted in the last two years, approved by the entire Van Buren representation in the Legislature—defended by many of the same Party as just and politic; yet Gen. Harrison is denounced because he did not exhibit the same sympathy for CRIMES AND CRIMINALS that they are now exhibiting! Let the People examine the Journals, and call those to an account, who thus by condemning others, have so effectually condemned themselves!

As additional proof of the infamous character of this attack on Gen. Harrison, we call attention to the following extract from the Message of the Van Buren Governor of New Hampshire, (Mr. Page.) Read it, Fellow-Citizens, and ask yourselves what right have the friends of Martin Van Buren to condemn others. Let the Mechanics read it!

"So fluctuating have been the prices of manufactured articles in the market, that few are disposed to contract for the labor of the convicts: PERHAPS THOSE CONVICTS WHO ARE MECHANICS CAN BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY LET FOR PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF BUSINESS. I would therefore suggest the propriety of continuing authority to HIRE OUT a part or ALL the convicts on suitable terms."

Again: in the year 1801, Congress passed an Act, adopting for the Government of the District of Columbia, the Laws of Maryland and Virginia. (See Story's Laws, vol. 3d, Page 2089th.) In each of these States there are laws similar to those approved by Gen. H.—*which the Van Buren Members of Congress are now sanctioning!* Why do they not move to repeal them? Why has not Mr. Van Buren recommended their repeal? Can the People place confidence in those who daily cry out against acts, when done by others, and approve them when done by themselves or their Party? Shame!

Let it be remembered, Fellow-Citizens, that the true question presented by the Indiana and Ohio laws, was this: "*Shall the honest portion of the People work to support criminals and rogues, or shall they be made to labor for themselves, to pay for their own baseness?*" This is the true issue. Who will stand up for FELONS? Who will say that the poor of this Country shall be taxed to support them? *Let him stand forth*, and let the people demand of the Van Buren men who are vilifying General Harrison, whether this be their doctrine! No man who is disposed to do justice, can believe for one moment, that Gen. Harrison is an enemy to the poor, and unfriendly to their liberty. His whole life has been spent with such and for such. It was in battle, by the side of poor men, he won that fair fame which political demagogues are now endeavouring to tarnish. He is of THE PEOPLE—the hard-working, industrious portion of the People. He it was who contributed more than any other man to open the wide bosom of the fertile West for poor men, where their enterprising genius could have fair play, and where they could build up homes for themselves and families. Nor is this all—he it was, who defended the fire sides of these poor men from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage, and his heart and hand are still opened to share with poor men whatever of blessings may have fallen to his lot. Yet this is the man, this is the patriot, whose name, every brawling demagogue of the Administration has uttered only to villify and abuse! "Gen. Harrison unfriendly to poor men, and refusing to see them!"—A BASER LIE WAS NEVER UTTERED! But who are they that are busy in circulating this calumny! The followers of one who shews a fondness for the royal splendour of the crowned heads of Europe, who sends his sons abroad, where they learn to ape the fashions of Lords and Dukes—who himself is endeavouring to introduce into this Republic a Court etiquette, and who sanctioned the introduction of NEGRO TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF A GALLANT OFFICER OF OUR NAVY! It is for such a person that the poor man is asked to discard a true Patriot, and warworn Soldier!

CHARLES MANLY,
H. W. MILLER,
HUGH McQUEEN,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
WM. H. BATTLE,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
WESTON R. GALES,
Whig Central Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A LIGHT! A LIGHT!

Mr. Hale: We are in the dark. Our sun has gone down. Clouds have spread themselves over our horizon. No star, however distant, twinkles in the firmament to guide our erring footsteps. Once we thought we saw the polar star of our political salvation. We followed it with eager steps. Some said we were going wrong, but so we did not believe. Notwithstanding the star seemed to change its place, we thought it an optical deception; and, not honouring our own judgment, but trusting to the honesty of others, we pursued to our ruin. The "*star*" that beguiled us from the way of truth,—the "star" upon which our hopes of safety depended,—was our *own Calhoun.* But "Oh *cruel* Fates," he has proved only a Will-o'-the Wisp, and having led us into the morass—yes, into the middle,—*his* sickly rays are about to disappear forever. Our condition is lamentable indeed. Unless light come unto us, we are lost. O, Mr. Editor, *do* send us a *torch.* Give us light, and we shall yet be safe.

Marion District, S. C., June 16.

[This letter, received three weeks since, winds up with some compliments to the *Observer*, too *flattering* for *publication*, and encloses the cash for *eight* new subscribers.]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BURENISM.

—Since the beginning of the reign of Jacksonism, until lately, there has been but little to break the unvarying monotony of devotion to party, and greedy following after the flesh pots,—the loaves and fishes in the gift of the Executive. Generally, men have been unwilling to renounce a party with which they have acted, especially when that party was decidedly in the ascendant, whilst there was no unendurable evil to complain of. But of late, the extravagance, the peculation and corruption, the arbitrary and unconstitutional recommendations, the destruction of business and confidence, the fall in value of every species of produce and property,—have brought many to think, that the administration of their affairs cannot be good, which has led and is leading to such fatal results. Under these circumstances, there can be no stronger evidence of devotion to the public weal, of honesty and independence, than to break through party ties, and unite with those who will conduct the government on different principles. We honor the man who, when he disapproves of the practices of the power party, dares openly to proclaim it, to come out from among them, and to array himself in favor of his country in the great struggle between those who would uphold, and those who have violated, her institutions, and impaired her prosperity. We honor the man who, in the face of the well established principle of Van Burenism, that its friends must be *rewarded*, and its enemies *punished*, still openly renounces the party in power, and arrays himself in the ranks of those who have nothing to offer but the glory of fighting for the public good, and the preservation of our republican institutions.

We have been led to these reflections by the remarkable number of renunciations of Van Burenism which came to hand by one mail within the last week, say on Friday morning last. The following is a list.

In Fulton Township, Hamilton county, Ohio.—20 late supporters of Van Buren publish a renunciation in the Cincinnati Republican, and they declare that there are 10 or 12 more in the same township who do not wish their names published. *This is a township of Gen. Harrison's own county.*

At the late celebration at Lockburne, Ohio, 24 recent supporters of Van Buren sent a communication to the Chairman, committing themselves to the support of Harrison.

Harrison Township, Pickaway county, Ohio, 22.
Cumberland, Maryland, 9 members of the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance.
Fluvanna, Va., 5 do. do. do.
Circleville, Ohio, 7 names published.
Knoxville, Tenn., 16 do. do.
Springfield Ohio, 4 do. do.
Urbanna, Ohio, 14 do. do.
Cadiz, Ohio, 4 do. do.
Zanesville, Ohio, 4 do. do.
New Carlisle, Ohio, 18 do. do.

A family, (or rather several families,) named Stevens, who moved from Tompkins county, N. Y. to Ohio, numbering 22 voters, all formerly Jackson and Van Buren men, have come over to Harrison. The following is an extract from their letter stating their change: "You will not be little surprised when I tell you, that we have got to be Whigs; not only all our relations, but all those who came from Tompkins with us. You know that at the last Presidential election we did oppose Old Tip the hardest way; but having become satisfied that our government needs a change throughout, we are determined to give Old Tip a hard shove towards Washington."

Etna Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, 21 names.
St. Albans, Ohio, 21 names.
Northfield, Vt., 1 do.
Castleton, Vt. 1 do.
Henrico county, Va., 1 do.
Switzerland, Ind., 1 do.

Here are the evidences, generally seen by ourself in the papers published in the neighborhood of the seceders, of 215 changes from Van Buren received in one day! How many such days can he stand!

We may add, that we have seen most of the names in the Ohio and other papers, and had many of them written out to accompany this article, but are obliged for want of room to omit them.

Among the many which have come to hand since Friday last, are 6 members of the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance of Wythe county, Va., and six brothers in Pendleton county, Va.

Gen. Ridgely, one of the main pillars of the party in Maryland, has come out for Harrison. So also, Judge Upsher, the leading State Rights man of Va.

PER CONTRA.—The Standard gives, in flaming capitals, the names of seven persons who have come out for Van. They are, Charles N. Wickliffe, acting Gov. of Kentucky, R. N. Wickliffe, John Rowan, Henry Daniels, Ben. Hardin, John L. Helm, and Jas. D. Hardin. Now it so happened, that on the very day the Richmond Enquirer announced Gov. Wickliffe's abandonment of Harrison, he was engaged in making a powerful speech *in favor of Harrison*, in Henry county, Ken. It also happens that John L. Helm is still a thorough Harrison man. As to the others, we know nothing.

The Tories have made a glorification over a letter signed James Henderson, South Bend, Ohio, renouncing Harrison. The paper published at that place, says that no such man as Jas. Henderson lives or ever has lived at that place.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

OHIO.—At Chester, Meigs county, Ohio, a Harrison meeting was attended by six thousand freemen.

ILLINOIS.—A Harrison Convention, attended by 5000 Delegates, and a vast multitude of other people, representing 70 counties, assembled at Springfield, the seat of Government, on the 5th ult. Some of them came from distances of 250 miles, in wagons, on horses, and on foot, with camps and camp equipage.

P. S.—This is the State in which the Van Buren Convention was *postponed indefinitely*, because, as the leaders alleged, so few counties had appointed Delegates, "owing to the busy season."

VERMONT.—A State Convention took place on the 25th ult. at which 15,000 people were present.

A STRANGE VARMENT.—A gentleman who returned to Fayetteville a few days ago from Tennessee, states, we understand, that he saw but two persons on his journey, who acknowledged themselves to be Van Buren men. He heard of one poor fellow, who had the temerity to declare himself a Loco, when the people in the corn fields, after gazing at him for a moment with a mingled expression of curiosity and fear, called the dogs and made after him with their hoes and plough lines. The way the "varment" streaked it would have made Davy Crockett laugh.

P. S.—We don't want the Standard or Carolinian or Amos Kendall, to hear of this. They would make an awful noise over this "Whig outrage."

BETTING.—We disapprove, utterly, of the practice of betting, particularly on elections; and therefore have not recorded either any bets made, or offers to bet. It gives us pleasure to find, however, that our own impressions of the success of General Harrison are confirmed by the fact, that Van Buren men in this town, who have always heretofore betted, and have pocketed no small sum thereby, cannot be tempted now to risk their money on the "Flying Dutchman."

ANOTHER EDITOR CHANGED!—The Grenada Reporter, one of the most thorough going Van Buren papers in all Mississippi, has renounced Van and come out for Harrison.

The Louisiana election for members of Congress and State Legislature took place on the 6th instant. The Whigs will not probably carry the State.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In the Carolinian of the 20th instant, appears a piece, dated Moore county, June 11, 1840, signed Bunker Hill, to which I beg leave through your press to make a short response. Mr. Bunker Hill, the representative of the Dictator, with his usual unmanly, low, crafty device, studiously avoids meeting the tenor of our last, touching the changes in Moore, but resorts to the course pursued by the party, the only alternative, of propagating and publishing hypothetical inuendoes and fictitious obliquities by which to elude the scrutiny of their own treacherous and irremissable attempts to deceive the people. Mr. Bunker makes violent throes to reach the catalogue of the literati, but he will travail long in these high sand ridges before he meets delivery. He has been habituated to a *humid* atmosphere, and this dry *unmixed* air might prove deleterious to this classic subsidiary of the short breath'd, wire-working antecedent. In his application of Billingsgate logic to Log Cabin and Subscriber, united to the frequency of his employment of the term on former incidents, has impressed us, that his abilities in attorneyship, if any at all, are better adapted to expound the billingsgate doctrine, of which he seems to have such complete knowledge, than that from which he lately made such an awful escape. As to your fears, Mr. Bunker, alias Billingsgate, that Mr. Wise may become our [illegible], we only have to say we cannot find the charity in our bosoms to revert, that (from reputation) you ever can enjoy the patronage of Mr. Wise in person or sentiment. Mr. Bunker, alias Billingsgate attorney, says, we call the attention of the democracy of Moore to the fact that all or nearly all the communications from Moore to the Observer are levelled at the democratic son of Moore, who supports the cause of the People against federal despotism and bank anarchy. For our part, Mr. Bunker, alias Billingsgate attorney, we think the Dictator should have engaged the quill of a better interpreter, you certainly are too much of a Paraphrast for his good. If Federal Despotism consists in confederating to tear a man's effects from him by execution; decoying a neighbor into the letters of deeds of trusts; subjugating the people to one's own will by sales of property under false pretensions of friendship—arrogating to point out to the farmer what he must do, we know that we are absolved from the unholy practice. If opposing bank anarchy, consists in an untremitting employment of bank loans, upon which to speculate on the industry of the country, (at the same moment buzzing in the dear people's ears, down with these monsters,) we again feel an entire exemption from this deceptious paradox.

Next comes the imputation to the Whigs of Moore, the attempt to inculcate monarchical dogmas. That we use dogmas in our arguments, the classic critic rightly, we admit, assumes; but the word of qualification, we, for ourself, deny, and can safely make the postulate for the Whigs of Moore. We pardon him, however, for retailing a few articles which were omitted to be invoiced in the wholesale delivery. Speech making, ah, Mr. Bunker, alias Billingsgate attorney, says that the democrats of Moore make no pretensions to speech making; a little oblique again, Mr. Bunker, paraphrasing again. Why sir, your democratic son boasts his oratory; ah sir, you are not aware of the icy pavement on which you walk, you had as well deny to him the "Roquelaure" of democracy as the powers of speech making and oration; summon a little more of your economy and prudence about you, Mr. Bunker—do notice where you place your file before giving the rasp. Again, it is charged that the Whigs of Moore are firm in the belief that if this democrat, a stumbling block, were choked off the Republican track, they could make Moore a Whig county. Now, Mr. Bunker, don't joke, don't quiz so hard. Why sir, we never before dreamed of his being a stumbling block, the merest Whig can with little exertion bound over him—as to choking him off you must catch him first—and as to purchasing him, we must want him before we would hazard an offer—and as to the republican track, he would feel himself entirely lost in that road. Why sir, this Ichneumon of the Carolinian would be thrown into perfect consternation, and distortion of countenance, to inhale the breeze of Republicanism, about which he makes such prattle. No speeches—make no pretensions to speech making, Mr. Bunker. Verily, I reckon you are erect in that, sir, as a fencing Democrat of good intellect was thrown over amongst the Whigs on the 20th instant, as he himself says, by the 'Gallinatia' of your non-speech-making Democrat.

Now, for the scenery of the Comedy, in which 'Log Cabin' is to be exhibited—up with your curtain if your woollen string is not too feeble, and down with your name—proper. Give us your name as Ring Master, and we pledge to play our part either in Comedy or Tragedy, as the circumstances require. We detest your hints, and defy your proofs, as to any expression of ours touching the momentous crisis of the Revolution, (a crisis in which our ancestors played the part of Whigs—of which you cannot boast,) which bear not consonance with the patriotism of that event. We further dare your nameless democrats to show the proof of our reward for their purchase. As to our declaration respecting the nomination of General Harrison, we have the courage to utter our convictions of dislike at his nomination on the first vibration, but examining into his history, and believing, thence, his availability, resting on the connection of his patriotic with his civil worth, to be more propitious than Mr Clay's, (my world's choice,) we determined our advocacy to him. Now sir, up with your fabric, and after one more trial, if your woollen thread should prove too brittle, probably we can find one of better texture, and pull for you and our head upon it, we will unmask as spotted a ghost as before known. Patriotism! you to intimate want of patriotism to any one, whose veins never enjoyed the exhilerating glow which its oxygen imparts, whose blood never could be heated with the most heated engine to protect either person or property—one more blow with your bellows, and we will see where patriotism lies. Duplicity; where is a stronger fountain to be found than in the precincts of that vault, from which issues your hints! ah, ah. In the language of Gloster,

"You can smile and murder while you smile.
And cry content to that which grieves your heart,
And wet your cheeks with artificial tears,
And frame your face to all occasions."

As to the great surprize expressed by the two Democrats who were hunted up and examined as to their change, we remark here with uncircumscribed confidence, that one of those unchangeables (neither of whom we ever knew before were claimed as Whigs) uttered, in words of unmixed meaning, that he had become a Whig, and gave some cogent reasons why, and this not to me alone. Oh, Mr. Billingsgate attorney, what Sam Patch leaps—do take off the hood and look where you tread.

Ah, I had well nigh overlooked a part of this long woollen thread; "these federal leaders" are one lawyer and three Doctors; one an office-holder and two office-seekers. This wholesale factory affords abundant supply of convenient materials, to be sure. We know of no office-holder extra, unless this macaroone eyes the census taker as such; if so, we, for ourself, envy not the pleasure or emoluments of such office-holders. As to the office-seekers, we must resort to the factory for information. As to the lawyer whom Mr. Billingsgate attorney says knocks the English, we only answer that he knocks English and Scotch too, enough to knock Mr. Henry (but his health is delicate) and Mr. Morris (ah, his divinity supersedes his politics) off the Republican track. It seems little value is placed on that humbugged track by those of the Protean Regency.

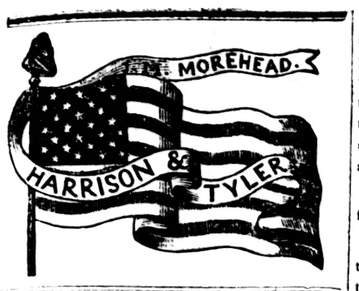
LOG CABIN.

Deep River, June 12, 1840.

A gentleman in Robeson county writes us as follows:—

"The Loco Focos, of Robeson County are telling the people that Gen. Harrison would, if elected, not let the people pass any bill of money under fifty dollars, and as for drinking Coffee that is entirely out of the question."

It might be a matter of some little surprize to hear of so wretched a humbug being attempted, if they had not the example of men in high places, such as Montgomery and Hawkins, who are not less bold in the propagation of falsehood and fraud.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

MR. MOREHEAD's APPOINTMENTS.

☞We are authorized to state, that Mr. Morehead will address the people at the following times and places:

At Evans's Store, Chatham, Wednesday July 8th.
At Carthage, Moore C. H., Thursday July 9th.
At Fayetteville, Saturday July 11th.
At Elizabeth Town, Monday July 13th.
At Lumberton, Wednesday July 15th.
At Rockingham, Friday July 17th.
At Wadesborough, Saturday July 18th.

The late Anniversary was celebrated in this town with all the usual demonstrations of respect, (with the single exception of the failure of any thing like a public dinner.) Business was generally suspended, and nearly the whole population united in the procession and attendance at the Church, where appropriate Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Stacy, the Declaration of Independence happily read by Elijah Fuller, Esq., and a truly patriotic, well written and well delivered Oration by Walter A. Huske, Esq., in which we were particularly gratified to hear due honor awarded to North Carolina for her share in the glorious deeds of those "times which tried men's souls." A strong choir lent the aid of grateful music to the exercises at the Church; and in the Evening a display of Fire Works from the Arsenal closed the celebration.

☞The reader will find, on the first page, a highly interesting Speech of Mr. Mason, of Ohio, on the Federal Tory slander about "selling white men for debt." Also following it, the address of the Whig Central Committee of this State, on the same subject.

☞In our next, we shall publish the address of Messrs. Stanly, Williams, Deberry, and Rayner, to the people of North Carolina, being a thorough exposure of the vile circular of Wm. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins.

COTTON.—We are requested to state, that prime Cotton is scarce in this market, and will command 8½ cents for the Factories.

CANDIDATES.—In Rockingham county, the Whigs have out a full ticket, viz: Wm. Fewell for Senate; Robert B. Watt and Charles Matlock for Commons.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL is now the law of the land. It passed, as will be seen on reference to the Congress head, on the 30th ult. As soon as we can find room, we intend to publish it, or a synopsis.

Its effects will be, in our opinion, not only subversive of the intention of the Constitution, which never contemplated giving to the Executive so much control over the Treasure of the nation; but injurious to the public prosperity. Those effects, however, will be comparatively little increased during this year. It has in fact been in operation for three years past, though unsanctioned by law; and has mainly contributed to bring the country into its present condition of distress. The pendency of the election, and the emptiness of the Treasury, will induce the administration to move cautiously and gently. That election over, and Van Buren re-elected, (which we are morally certain he never will be,) and then we should be made to feel the yoke. It would be in the power of the administration, if in receipt of an ample revenue, to cripple and crush just such State Banks as it might feel a grudge against. The consequences would be, the further destruction of confidence, contraction and breaking of banks, scarcity of money, depreciation of property, and reduction of wages. In the hands of an administration which had no quarrel with the State Banks, and no hostility to commerce, the Sub-Treasury, though still giving so much power and patronage to the Executive, would be comparatively harmless as to the public prosperity. If people could but be assured that they and their business would be let alone, there would be no obstacle to a revival of trade and prosperity.

A correspondent at Washington writes us, that the revenue is so reduced, as to render highly probable, a call, even at this session, for another issue of Treasury Notes, or an increase of the Tariff.

AMOS KENDALL.—We find in all parts of the country, Postmasters uttering the most indignant rebuke of this ex-functionary, for daring to send his impudent beggar's petition to them to procure subscribers for his foul sheet. We gave a copy of the Circular a week or two ago, which had been forwarded to us by a Postmaster who could not too strongly express his contempt for Kendall. We now annex a communication from another Postmaster, who does as much execution in a few words as we have ever seen. He shows the avaricious hypocrite, Kendall, in the act of violating one of his own rules. Would it not be well for each Postmaster to put the Prospectus and Address in a new envelope and return them to Amos, according to his own directions! It is not probable, however, that Niles would make them pay the postage:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—A short time since, I received some instructions from *Uncle Amos*, relative to the Post-Office department, giving me some of the most particular injunctions required of Postmasters in their official duties. The following are some of his instructions: "It is the practice of many to address their handbills to Postmasters, by which means they give them an extensive circulation, free of postage. This is an abuse which must be corrected." But seven days ago I received a handbill from HIM, in order to promote *his* private interest. With an evident intention did he give it such a conveyance that it might go free of postage. Now in relation to this, his instructions are, "to return the same to the person who sent it, under a new envelope, with the charge of letter postage endorsed." He that wishes to govern others well must first learn to govern himself. He is disappointed in another one of his passengers, that he waked by the way in a

POST OFFICE.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution took place on the 18th ult. Messrs. Oscar F. Baxter, of Currituck County, John C. Rogers of Wake, Alex'r A. Connella of Marlborough District, S. C., Matthew T. Waddill of Montgomery county, and John L. Pritchard of Camden county, were graduated.

The Annual Address was delivered by Wm. H. Battle, Esq. of Raleigh.

☞A Communication respecting Wake Forest College is unavoidably deferred.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The President has communicated to the Senate a correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, in which Mr. Fox agrees, on the part of Great Britain, to the last proposition made by the U. States, viz: for the appointment of commissioners to settle the boundary, and in case of difference to refer the matter to arbitration of some friendly power. This looks well.

We are indebted to Messrs. Deberry and Strange for sundry public Documents.

THE NEGRO WITNESSES.—In regard to this matter, the Carolinian is angry, a sure indication that it is in the wrong. The Editor sets out by exhibiting his ignorance of the facts of the case, by speaking of the District Attorney of Florida as having given an opinion on it. The officer whose opinion was given to the President, was the Attorney for the District of Columbia, F. S. Key, and not the Attorney for Florida.

We "did not mention what the charge against Hooe was; nor what the black men swore," says the Carolinian. No. We neither knew nor cared for either. What we have asserted, and what is *proved*, is that in the trial of a white man, an officer of the Navy, the Prosecutor of that officer was allowed to bring *his own negro servants as witnesses* against the accused, and that Mr. Van Buren "SAW NOTHING IN THE CASE CALLING FOR HIS INTERFERENCE," and thus sanctioned the taking of Negro testimony against white men. Whether Hooe was guilty or not, is perfectly immaterial.—What the negroes swore, or whether any other witness was examined, is perfectly immaterial. The Administration has sanctioned negro testimony—has allowed a prosecutor to bring his own negro servant into court to testify against a white man whom he was endeavoring to convict. If this outrage be tolerated, though white witnesses were examined in this case, they may not be in the next.

The Carolinian may bluster and curse as much as it pleases. It may publish *garbled*, and FALSE, and FORGED documents, to cheat the people. It may attempt to depreciate the intellect of the Editor of the Observer. But where it says that we publish any thing "deliberately false and designed to mislead," it says what no *gentleman* or *man of veracity* has ever proved or can prove—*for it is not true!*

We learn with sincere regret, that our Senator in Congress, Judge Strange, has actually franked into this District, packages of the Circular of Messrs. Hawkins and Montgomery, which we mentioned a week or two ago. It was bad enough, indeed it was a source of deep regret to his many personal friends, to know that he had been tempted to put his name to a certificate of the correctness of an isolated portion of an Indiana law, embraced in that Circular; but they are astonished, that he should have *adopted*, by sending among the people, the whole publication of Montgomery and Hawkins, containing as it does, the vile falsehood, which he and they knew to be a falsehood, "that "Gen. Harrison has shut himself up, and actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to, by a poor man." And that other and most atrocious falsehood, that under the Indiana law in question, which authorized the sale of convicted rogues and villains, a free negro might buy a "respectable and good neighbor man or woman," whereas another section of a law of Indiana, expressly forbade a free negro, mulatto, or Indian, from buying any person except of their own colour.

How utterly degrading must be that party vassalage, which thus converts a high minded honorable gentleman into a retailer of the wholesale falsehoods of such a creature as Dr. Wm. Montgomery.

We are informed, also, that Mr. Conner, the member from the Lincoln District, has favored Anson county with many of the same precious handbills—as many as 35 going to one office in Anson under his frank, and 20 to another.

CORRECTION.—In a late paper, in remarking on that part of Montgomery and Hawkins's infamous Circular, where they state, that a negro might buy a "respectable and good neighbor man or woman," we copied from the Hillsborough Recorder the 9th section of a law which forbade any negro, mulatto, or Indian from buying any person of a color different from their own. The Recorder was mistaken, it appears, in stating that it was the 9th section of the *same law* from which Montgomery and Hawkins quoted. It was, however, passed at the same session, approved by Gen. Harrison on the same day, and is found on page 343 of the same book from which they copied. It therefore as effectually exposes the unfairness of these men and their certifiers, as if it were a part of the same law. Their statement that a negro might buy a "respectable and good" white convict, is as false in the one case as in the other.

The last Standard pays us a high compliment. It says, that "The Editor of the Observer is conscious that he is a weak arguer." Now it is a proverb of very ancient date, resting on high authority, that he is a wise man who is conscious of his own defects. And it is no less a well established truth, that there is no greater fool than he who thinks himself wiser than his neighbors. Whether that is the condition of the Editor of the Standard, judge ye!

The Standard further says, that the Editor of the Observer is "a pettifogger," "a wiscacre by birth," and not "a man of syllogism!" Grave charges, these!

A pettifogger, according to Webster, is, "an inferior attorney or lawyer, who is employed in small or mean business." Now as we have never belonged to the legal profession, the epithet does not apply to us. But the Standard need not go out of our neighborhood to find "a head to fit his cap."

To be "born a wiseacre," is not so uncommon a circumstance as the Standard may suppose—certainly not so rare as to be "born a democrat." All people are "fools and dunces" when born, and that is not their fault. They should only be reproached if they remain so—like the Editor of the Standard.

It only remains that we show ourself "a man of syllogism," which we shall accomplish (entirely to the public's satisfaction, if not the Standard's) thus:

1st. The Editor of the Standard has often been proved to be a knave, (politically, of course:)

2d. He has shown himself, (by the wise man's rule, cited above,) to be a fool. It follows, incontrovertibly,—

3d. That the Editor of the Standard is both knave and fool.

Should the Editor contend that this is not logic, we shall be sadly tempted to reply, that it is *truth*.

The North Carolinian is making itself very unhappy at the idea that Gen. Harrison wants to "tax the people one thousand two hundred millions of dollars, to buy up all the negroes and set them free." The Carolinian is like the girl that went into hysterics at the idea, that "*if* she should get married, and *if* she should have a little baby, and *if* it should crawl into the oven, and be burnt to death, how sorry she would be." Our neighbor may calm his patriotic fears. Gen. Harrison is not, and never was, in favor of any such tax. In 1833, he did say, that, "*with the sanction of the slave holding States*," he would be glad to see the "*surplus revenue*," (not a tax,) applied to purchasing slaves, and sending them out of the country. This is exactly the suggestion made by Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, many years before.

CONGRESS.—The Sub-Treasury Bill has finally passed both Houses, and has doubtless received the President's official approval. It was passed on the 30th ult., and from an intimation in the Globe we presume that the President was holding it over till the 4th, so as to desecrate that day, by signing a declaration of Executive Independence on the people. Subsequent to the date of our last notice, Mess. Cooper, Hand, Davis, Hubbard, Duncan, and Jones, supported the bill; and Messrs. Campbell of Tenn., Reed, Morgan, Hill of Va., Crabb, Crittenden, and Proffit, opposed it. The Committee of the Whole finally rose, on Monday night, and reported the bill to the House, when Mr. Vanderpoel immediately moved the Previous Question, which precludes further debate. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, Yeas 123, Nays 105. It was read, and the question being, Shall the bill pass? about twenty members contended for the floor, which was obtained by Mr. Graham of N. C., who delivered a speech against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hawes on the same side. Mr. Vanderpoel again moved the Previous Question, when the bill was passed, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquitt, Conner, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Craig, Crary, Cross, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of North Carolina, Hillen, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kille, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petrikin, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James Rogers, Ryall, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpoel, Vroom, David D. Wagener, Watterson, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, and Worthington—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alford, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnston, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Peck, Pope, Proffit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

The following members were absent: Mr. Howard of Ind., the only absentee who would have voted for the bill; and Messrs. Lawrence, S. Williams, Anderson, Corwin, Granger, Fisher, Wise, Brown, dec'd, and Storrs, resigned, who would have voted against it. If the House had been full, therefore, the vote would have been, for the bill 125, against it 116. Add the Speaker for the bill, (though our letters assure us that it is by no means certain that he would have voted for it,) and it makes 126 to 115. Deduct the 5 illegal votes from New Jersey, and add that number to the votes against the bill, and it makes 121 to 121. The bill could not have been passed by a majority, but for the illegal New Jersey votes. This accounts for the sudden and violent manner in which they were thrust into the seats.

Mr. Hopkins of Va. who voted for the bill, was elected as its uncompromising opponent, having voted against it for three sessions in succession.

Mr. Shepard of N. C., who voted for it, wrote to the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, in 1839, "We begin to fear that the Sub-Treasury bill will be passed. *If it does, the people may look out for widespread desolation.*"

Mr. Fisher, after accounting satisfactorily for his absence, says, "I intended to vote against the bill, not because I believed it fraught with the evils that many suppose, but for the reason that I had so declared to my constituents when a candidate before them."

The question now being on the title of the bill, Mr. Cooper of Pa. moved to strike out the present title and insert "*A bill to reduce the value of property, the products of the former, and the wages of the laborer; to destroy the indebted portion of the community, and to place the Treasury of the nation in the hands of the President.*" Mr. Cushing moved to make it, "*An act to enable the public money to be drawn from the Treasury without appropriation made by law.*" Mr. C. said the bill had been passed under fitting circumstances—as the sun was about to set in darkness; but a dawn was soon to follow, in which the prosperity of the nation would again appear, under better and brighter auspices. Mr. Pickens rose under very great excitement, expressing his exultation that at length the country was to be emancipated from the thraldom of that conspiracy of associated wealth which had for 40 years been trampling it in the dust. And now, when this glorious act was about to be consummated, the discomfited Opposition retired reluctantly from the prey whose warm blood they had been lapping, grinding their teeth in disappointed rage. The Speaker called Mr. P. to order; but cries were heard on all sides, "Let him go on,—only give us leave to answer." The confusion was exceedingly great; the aisles were filled with members on their feet, crowding round the seat of Mr. Cushing, close to which Mr. P. had approached when he commenced speaking. Mr. Pickens went on, but loudly as he spoke, he was scarcely intelligible. He said, this was not the last act of the drama; no, it was the first act; *there were great and ulterior measures still behind, of far greater importance.* [Cries of "Yes, we know it; direct taxation for one!"] Mr. P. closed a very excited and exciting speech, by demanding the previous question, which prevented all reply! In an instant the Hall was filled with a commotion such as had not been witnessed since the scenes at the commencement of the session. Cries of "There! that's the chivalry! South Carolina chivalry! make a speech and then move the previous question!" Mr. Stanly said, "South Carolina chivalry is dead; it died on the passage of the Sub-Treasury. I never believed it was any thing but wind." Mr. P., amidst an uproar in which even his voice, upon its highest key, was drowned, replied, "Yes, it is the S. Carolina chivalry, and it has little to fear from the chivalry of the gentleman from North Carolina."—Order was finally restored, in some degree, by the Speaker calling upon the Sergeant at Arms to clear the aisles. The amendments to the title were then rejected, and the original title adopted.

Both Houses have adopted a resolution to bring this unprofitable session to a close on Tuesday the 21st inst. Probably at least half its business will be neglected.

The bill to extend, for two years, the charters of the District Banks, has passed both Houses. Great exertions were made to defeat it, by Messrs. Benton, Steenrod, Weller, Vanderpoel, and other ultra Administration members, on the broad ground of *hostility to all banks.*

The Vice President having vacated the Chair of the Senate, for the remainder of the session, Mr. King of Ala., the oldest member, was elected President pro tem., 23 votes to 6 scattering.

The Carolinian thinks that Southern men should not read or circulate, documents coming from three Whig members of Congress who are abolitionists. And yet the great Globe, and all the little extra Globes, throughout the country, do not hesitate to circulate hundreds of thousands of the speeches of Dr. Duncan, the leader of the Federal Tory party in Congress, who is the author of one of the vilest attacks on the South, and most thorough going abolition letters, that any man ever wrote or read. This same abolitionist Duncan was one of Charles Fisher's certificate makers in one of his late publications.

"UNPARALLELED RASCALITY."—Under this very appropriate head, the last North Carolinian published A FORGERY, purporting to be a "Private and Confidential" Circular signed with the name of Alfred Kelly, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of Ohio. This Circular was written by a Van Buren man named Jas. A. Brayman. It was printed at the office of the Van Buren organ at Columbus, Ohio. Brayman has confessed that he was the author, and that he did it as a joke! We have the evidence of these facts now in our possession. They were stated, briefly, in the Observer of the 17th ult.

Now we must suppose that the Editor of the Carolinian overlooked these facts, or he surely would not have adopted this FORGERY. If he was really ignorant of them, and is indisposed to become an accessary to a FORGERY, he will doubtless hasten to repair the wrong he has done. If he does not, we shall allude to this matter again.

In the mean time, we ask our readers to take some pains to make known the fact, that this monstrous piece of villainy, published in the Carolinian of the 4th of July, signed "Alfred Kelly, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio," is a FORGERY. In the language of the Editor of the Carolinian, "it is the foulest combination to cheat the public, and fraudulently impose upon the people, that ever *disgraced* any party."—"Look for yourselves, and read, voters of North Carolina, (as the Carolinian *also* says,) and when you have read, say if any power on earth can force you into the support of a party that use such *villainous inventions* to cheat you of your votes!"

We wait the Carolinian's action.

"ALL HAIL MARION!—*Cheering Signs! Cheering Signs!*"—*Great excitement at the Carolinian office!—A letter with a genuine (?) Five dollar shin plaster received! Two new subscribers! with the cash paid down! "Two other letters from the same region"; (without money or subscribers, we suppose.) South Calhoun safe for Van!*

The above is the substance of a glorification article in the last Carolinian. We can fancy the astonishment and elation of the Editor at the unusual occurrence. How, with spectacles on nose, he scanned the dirty "Bank rag," to see if it *could be* genuine. How he despatched his Satanic imp to call the faithful together to participate in his good luck, by a *sight* of the little monster, and a swig of *cold water*, in contempt of the "hard cider" of the Whigs. Oh it was a sight! When next a thing of that sort happens, may we be there to see!

A PAIR OF ORGANS OUT OF TUNE.—The North Carolinian has been busy for some time past, in endeavoring to show, that Alexander Hamilton, the gallant soldier of the Revolution, the chosen Aid and friend of Washington, a member of his first Cabinet, and his own selected second in command when called to the head of the Army in the French difficulties of 1798, was—what?—why a monarchist, and an enemy to that liberty which he so often perilled his life to achieve. The Carolinian called us divers hard names because we defended the memory of this great man from these ungenerous assaults.

Now hear Mr. Van Buren's own cherished organ, the Democratic Review, published at Washington, under his own eye, by his special favorites and friends, Langtree & O'Sullivan, (and often quoted as orthodox by the Carolinian itself:)—

"We are, (says *this Organ,*) proud to confess a high respect for that stout old Federalism of the Hamiltonian era, of which Judge Sedgwick offered one of the finest specimens. It was an honest faith—a patriotic, true-hearted, and high-minded one—and very natural to the political and social circumstances of the times. And so far are we from participating in the senseless bias of prejudice against any present member of the democratic party for an honest attachment at a long by-gone day to that antique "Federalism" which can refer for its justification to the name of *Washington*, that, on the contrary, such a change of opinions being in the direction of, and not in opposition to the progress of the times, the development of principles, and the evidence of experience, we look upon that circumstance, provided it be untainted by any apparent motive of interest or ambition, rather as presumptive evidence of true integrity, manliness and patriotism; and of such a sound basis of reflection and enlightened conviction as affords the safest ground for political confidence at the present day."

Here's discord for you! We can only account for it on the presumption, that the Editor of the Carolinian is, like Grundy, "a born Democrat," (i. e. an aristocratic democrat, a man of 'rank,') whilst Van Buren and the Court at Washington were born Feds, and are now only "Democrats dyed in the wool."

SUB-TREASURY.—If the Administration should succeed in effecting what is openly declared by many of their leaders to be one of the chief objects of the Sub-Treasury, viz: the destruction of the Banks and a resort to an exclusive hard money currency, the whole amount of that currency is not estimated, by any one, at more than 90 millions of dollars. Divide 90 millions among 16 millions of people, and it is evident that there would be but five dollars of money for each person. But the President of the U. States would be entitled, by the Constitution, to $25,000, equal to the shares of more than five thousand people! His Secretary of State would be entitled to the shares of more than 1200 persons, and so on of all the office holders. Under this state of things, what would property be worth! What would produce bring! Not one-fourth of their *present* price, and that is bad enough. Suppose the people were compelled, for want of money, to pay their officers in produce, instead of money, let us see what would be the effect. In ordinary times, wheat is worth at least $1 per bushel. 25,000 bushels, therefore, will generally pay the President's salary. But reduce us to a hard money currency, and 100,000 bushels would not pay it. So of cotton; 500 bales would have paid the President's salary a year ago. Now it would take 1000; and with a metallic currency 2000 would not be sufficient.

Who is to be benefitted by the Sub-Treasury and destruction of the Banks, the office holders or the Farmers!

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—Whilst the Federal Tories of the Slave States are wielding against Gen. Harrison a charge of being an abolitionist, their coadjutors of the Free States abuse him for being friendly to slavery. In Indiana, the Address put forth by the Van Buren Convention in 1836, contains the following charge:—

"But we have *another* and *graver objection* to Gen. Harrison. In 1803, when invested with the almost unlimited powers, 'executive, legislative and judicial,' which had been conferred on him under President Adams' administration, he, as Governor of Indiana Territory, in conjunction with the two Territorial Judges, made a law compelling all negroes, mulattoes, and even white persons not being citizens of the United States, coming into the Territory under a contract of service, to perform the same; thus, virtually, legalizing *slavery for life.*" * * *

"*What claims for political support has that man on the people of Indiana,* WHO DIMMED HER ESCUTCHEON WITH THE FOUL BLOT OF SLAVERY, *and desecrated that soil with a degraded population which the fathers of the republic had decreed should remain forever the exclusive and hallowed abode of freemen!*" * * * * *

This address was written by Gen. Jas. Whitcomb, *who has since been appointed to a high office at Washington by Mr. Van Buren himself.* This ABOLITIONIST, who opposed Gen. Harrison for his toleration of slavery, has been rewarded with the important office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, with a salary of $3000 a year!

Let Southern people mark what kind of officers the President is drawing around himself. "Birds of a feather," &c.

MODERN DEMOCRACY!—This seems to consist of violent abuse of the heroes and sages of the Revolution, and admiration of the *Democratic* institutions of the monarchies of Europe. The following are examples.

The Tory members of the N. York Legislature, in their late Address, published the following foul libel against the patriots of the Revolution:—

"The *early* history of this Republic too abundantly proves that MANY of those who took part in the Revolution, fought for *independence* rather than *liberty*. They rebelled against a *monarch* abroad, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTING UP A MONARCH AT HOME. Placed at a distance *from* the throne of Great Britain, they had little chance to participate in *its honors, its titles and its pensions;* and they aimed to ERECT A THRONE in America, around which they might form a band of privileged nobles. No sooner was the object achieved, and the States separated from their parent land, than these objects began to develope themselves in the writings and acts of some of the revolutionary leaders."

Mr. Van Buren recommended his Sub-Treasury Bill on the ground that 22 foreign governments had a *similar system* in operation.

The admiration of the government of France, with its King, House of Peers, and Standing Army of near 400,000 men, so warmly expressed by the Carolinian, and its violent abuse of Hamilton, the Revolutionary soldier and statesman, and friend and counsellor of Washington, are too recent to be forgotten. All these, with a proposition for a Standing army of 200,000 militia, look like efforts of the Federal Tories to make this government conform to the despotisms of the old world.

The Bank of Pensacola, which has failed, and the investigation into whose affairs shows a monstrous fraud, was incorporated in 1833, by a Jackson Legislature, its capital (nominal) increased to $2,500,000 in 1836 by a Van Buren Legislature, and its President, (Hanson Kelly,) is the Van Buren Postmaster at Pensacola.

REMOVING THE DEPOSITES.—The Register states, that three years ago, Mr. Marshall, of Raleigh, had his money drawer repeatedly robbed, without being able to discover the robber, until a few days ago, in refitting his store, he found $25 in bank notes lining a mouse's nest, besides many fragments of notes.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the last six months, and the Bank of the State a dividend of 3½ per cent.

FROM THE GLOBE.

"Federalism is made up of falsehood. Its principles are false; its facts are false; its doctrines are false; and, finally, its *men* are false."

Thus saith the *Globe* of Thursday night last; and although the charges are sweeping ones, it is not for us to gainsay them. We have never been the defenders of Federalism. It has been, on the contrary, our fortune to receive from it many hard knocks, and to give many in return as hard as we could, decently, bestow them. The first musket we ever shouldered was to defend a Republican newspaper office against a threatened Federal mob. It is not for us, therefore, to deny the truth of what the Globe is pleased to say of the falsehood of federalism and federalists. But what say *you*, Messrs. Buchanan, and Walt, and Hubbard, and Vanderpoel, and Prentiss, and all ye other Federal supporters of the Administration? What say *you* to the charges of your amiable friend of the *Globe?* Are you and your principles, and your facts, and your doctrines *false*—ALL FALSE? Hold up your hands, gentlemen and answer: *Guilty, or not guilty?*—*National Intelligencer.*

What have we got for the *one hundred and eleven millions of dollars* that we have paid to Mr. Van Buren for the last 3 years!

Answer.—We have got a deranged currency, low wages, property reduced in value, manufactories shut up, laborers without employment, corruption in high places, distress amidst the poor, bankruptcy in the National Treasury, and last, but not least, *gold for the office-holders*—very cheap! Shall we try him again?—*Bellows Falls Gazette.*

POSTSCRIPT.

MESSRS. BROWN AND STRANGE.

Our two Senators, after holding on long enough to their seats, against the will of their constituents, to pocket their pay during this protracted Session of Congress, have come forward at this late hour, and tendered their resignations, *to take effect at the meeting of the next Legislature!* We shall publish their letters, as soon as copies are obtained, those transmitted to the Governor, being so burnt and defaced (the Mail Bag, probably, having been ignited by a spark from the Locomotive) that they can scarcely be made out. We shall embrace the occasion to expose the jesuitical flummery of our Senators—these being the only words we know that convey an apt idea of the character of their communications. They are evidently intended as an appeal to the people, and we are perfectly willing to leave the question to their arbitrament. In consequence of the damaged condition of the Letters, we understand that Governor Dudley has returned them to our Senators, that they may forward fresh copies.—*R. Reg.*

Two communications relative to the spirited Whig Celebration of the 4th at Sandy Point, Anson County, N. C. were received after a part of our papers were printed off. We take this occasion to express our regret that we could not accept of the polite invitation to be present at the celebration.

MARRIED,

In this town, on yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. HENRY PHILPOT to Miss SARAH SHANNON.

At the residence of Dr. Frederick Woodson Pleasants, in Columbus county, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev'd. Joseph P. Kirton, Mr. JACKSON JOHNSON of Fayetteville, to Miss FRANCES HENRIETTA, daughter of the late Joshua Mims, of Columbus.

In Montgomery county, on the 6th ult., by Aulay McAulay, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. LILLY to Miss ANN ELIZA McRAE.

Also, in the same county, on the 23d ult., by Aulay McAulay, Esq., Mr. JOHN DUMAS to Miss AMANDA WILLIAMS. All for Harrison and Reform.

DIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. CHRISTIAN BUIE, relict of the late Duncan Buie, aged 76 years.

In Autauga county, Alabama, on the 13th ultimo, in the 14th year of his age, ARCHIBALD McQUEEN, (son of the late Dr. McQueen, of Moore county, N. C.) His death was caused by a fall, which injured the wind pipe, surviving only twenty-four hours. In the deceased were seen all the noble qualities seldom seen in those of his age. He bade his mother and friends a long and affectionate farewell, assuring them that he had bright anticipations of future bliss,—looking forward through the vista of death to a glorious and happy destiny; and with a prayer that his friends and relatives might meet him there, he took a final adieu of this world and its transient joys, and calmly glided into a world of eternal glory.—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 8.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	30 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	¢ a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	65 a 70	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	32 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Schr. Catharine Amanda from Norfolk. 29.—Schr. Mail from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Schrs. Gilbert Hatfield for New York, Henry King for Philadelphia. 26.—Schrs. Constellation for Philadelphia, Roanoke for Wilmington, Del., Example for Berbice. 27.—Haytien Brig Jolie for St. Domingo; Schr. Thos. Ewing for Tobago.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

AN assortment of the above, just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.

July 7, 1840. 5-3w

LAND FOR SALE

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, made by John Averitt, to me for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 22d day of July, between

700 and 800 acres of LAND,

Lying on Black River. Said Land is well timbered and convenient to the water. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

T. J. MAXWELL, *Trustee.*
AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, July 6, 1840. 5-3w

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the instructers in the Edgeworth Seminary. Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their daughters or wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the Pupils, and in forming their manners so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The prices of Tuition will be as follows:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, and higher branches of Arithmetic,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Boarding may be had at the Rev. Jesse Lawrence's, or in any private family in the place, at $6 pr. month.

J. M. A. DRAKE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

July 3, 1840. 5-6w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, July 1st, 1840:—

A.—Joshua Allen, Young Allen.

B.—John A. Bass, 3, Jessee Beverly, Thos. Baily, John Baily, W. K. Brily, Patrick Boggan, Wm. Bradly.

C.—Obed Carlee, Wm. Courtny, J. M. Coffin, Wm. Clark.

D.—Sarah L. Douglas, Stephen Dees, J. B. Douglas, Bowden Dunn, Samuel Diggs.

G.—John J. Grace, Jessee Griffin, Wm. H. Gulledge.

H.—John Hinson, Sanford Hare, Petrick Hammond, Miss Amanda Haris, Wm. Hubbard, George Hammond.

J.—Willie Jackson, Willis Jarman, Wm. Jarman, John Ingram, Clary James.

K.—Wm. P. Kendall, 2, Sarah Kerby.

L.—Jas. Legrand, Wm. J. Ledbetter.

M.—Alex'r May, Hardy May, Adrain Magician.

N.—Joseph Newsom.

P.—Miss Eliza Paul.

R.—Mrs. Rosanah Russell, Russel Rodgers. 2.

S.—Rev. A. B. Smith, H. H. Strong, W. G. Smith Robert Steel, Thos. J. Smith.

T.—Samuel Thredgill, Gidion Threadgill, Jas. L. Terry, 2, Gray Tayler, Samuel Tyson.

W.—P. H. Winston, Stephen Williams. 2, Wm. J. Williams, Briant Wamble, George Willoughby, James Waddell.

[5] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1840.

Daniel McIver *vs.* David McIver,

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on six hundred acres of Land, joining Robert McIver and others; one negro boy; three beds and furniture; one crib of corn; one gig and harness and farming utensils, &c. Six attachments having been issued by a single Justice of the Peace, and levied on the last described property previous to this Attachment coming to my hands, the residue, after satisfying said six Attach

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
10 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 21, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

November 21, 1840. 94tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

which will be offered on the most accommodating terms, Wholesale or Retail.

November 21 1840. 94tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 HHDS. prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
20 do. do ditto,

C. T. HAIGH.

Nov. 12, 1840. 84tf

L. BAMBERT,

Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the

SAILORING BUSINESS,

to the store lately occupied by Haskie & Son, on Person street, a few doors from the Market House, where he will be happy to receive all orders in his line for work—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand a full assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & HOFFMAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, 4 Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1840

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneritfe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
210 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Ankee Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayette-

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-4wteow4w

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.

SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fay-

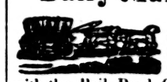
NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 81f

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,

No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*

Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.

No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres,

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent,*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

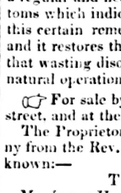
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.